

Disney's

# THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

74

FREE  
Crocodile  
Poster



£1.40

South Africa R1.05  
New C\$0.5

# Grapevine

What's cool, hot, fun, tricky and hairy to be terrified?  
paranormal  
quirk perhaps by  
Nate Brown, age 10

Hi there!

All the Grapevine pieces this week are about houses. Many of us like to have a home - it's a good place to keep our issues of The Lion King. Pumbaa, on the other hand, says that home is 'wherever I lay my hat'. As long as that's the only thing he leaves lying around, he can stay as long as he likes!

Write to:  
Kim  
The Lion King  
PO Box 1  
Huntington, TX 75642

Kim



## HOME AND AWAY

While others are busy finding, pinching or making homes for themselves, the nautilus jets by, carrying his with him. The nautilus's shell is divided into 30 or more chambers, most of which are filled with gas. By changing the amount of this gas, the nutty nautilus can rise or sink in the water. These guys have been living like this for about 500 million years and are unlikely to settle down now.

PRESS CARD  
Science & Technology  
Kiphalet

## SAFE AS HOUSES

The biggest sensation at this year's Animal Homes Exhibition is a new nest by the ovenbird. It's about the size of a football and made of mud strengthened with straw. Inside is a narrow passageway which spirals up to a nesting chamber. The nest was on view to everyone, but cats, weasels and other predators were unable to get inside. They seemed a bit grumpy about this, but everyone else was very pleased.

PRESS CARD  
Home News  
Monkey

W  
A  
T  
C  
H  
OUT FOR  
There are eleven little boards, just like this one, hidden in the pages of this magazine. Can you find them all?



## BATS IN PITCH PANIC

A group of tent-making bats were in a bit of a panic yesterday when they couldn't find anywhere to pitch. They usually find themselves a palm tree and then nibble along the ribs of a frond so that the leaves droop down, forming a waterproof cover. After a frantic search, a kind iguana showed them to a hidden-away tree that she knew. The bats loved it. As they say: 'A frond in need is a frond indeed', though I'm not sure what they mean by it!

PRESS CARD  
Stop Press  
Rabbit



David Stiller

Why do fish blow bubbles?

They're hungry!

Sharon Turner



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BAKIN' REMINDERS

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## FREE IN PART 75

A poster of flowers and leaves in glorious close-up, ready for the bug stickers that will come free in part 70!

7 Columns 1000 1000 1000 1000  
Editor: John 1000  
Art Editor: Charles 1000  
Production: 1000  
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# SIMBA'S WORLD

BIRDS OF THE HERON FAMILY, WHICH INCLUDES EGRETS AND BITTERNS, ARE RELATED TO STORKS AND IBISSES. MOST HAVE LONG LEGS AND NECKS AND FIND THEIR FOOD BY WADING THROUGH SHALLOW WATER.

## Hérons

Most herons have long legs, long necks, strong, broad wings and straight, pointed beaks. They mainly feed on water creatures, such as fish, frogs and insects, which they catch with their long, sharp beaks while wading quietly through shallow water in lakes, marshes, pools and rivers. Some live on

their own, but many of them move around together and feed in groups, often mixing with other members of their family or with other kinds of birds.

Many of Africa's herons live there all the year round, but a few, like the grey and the purple heron, only visit Africa in the winter.

### NECK BULGE

Most birds stretch out their necks when they fly, but herons bend theirs so that the head nearly touches the shoulders. Their legs and feet dangle out beyond the tail.



### CATCHING FOOD

Hérons fish for their food either by stalking quietly through the water, stirring up the creatures that live on the bottom with their feet, or by standing as still as a statue, waiting for prey to come within reach. Some keep their neck coiled up until they spot a meal, then they shoot their head forwards, using their beak like a harpoon. They catch the prey either by stabbing it with the point of their beak or by grabbing it.

### DEEP-WATER WADER

The goliath heron, which can stand almost as tall as a man, wades out into much deeper water than other herons.



Photo: © David Johnson/PhotoDisc



### THE INSIDE STORY

After catching meal after meal of live fish that thrash about before being swallowed, a fish-eater like the goliath heron could end up coated with fish slime and oil. If this happened, the bird might not be able to fly properly. Luckily, herons have patches of downy feathers which wear down to a fine powdery substance. The goliath spreads this powder across its feathers when it preens, and it acts like blotting paper to soak up the slime. The heron then scrapes off the mess using a special comb on its middle toe.

### WOW!

A cattle egret sometimes claims the area around one particular grazing animal as its exclusive feeding zone and chases away other egrets that dare to 'trespass'.

### FISH MEAL

The grey heron wades with its head held at an angle, ready to jab its beak into the water as soon as it sees a fish.

### NOSE CLEANER

The cattle egret is an unusual sort of heron, as it hunts for its insect food on dry land. Egrets often feed together whenever herds of cattle or wildebeest gather. This one is picking out bugs from a buffalo's nostrils.



## PUTTING ON A SHOW

Many herons have crests and other long feathers on the back and neck which they raise during their showy courtship displays. At the beginning of the breeding season, male grey herons take up positions in trees and put on various displays to attract females. They call loudly and stretch up, with their beak pointing to the sky and their neck plumes standing out. Then they bend their legs and drop their head so that their pale neck forms a graceful 'S' shape.

Males also make a different display, bending forwards and snapping the beak shut so that it makes a loud clack. If an interested female comes close, a male can make up to forty of these beak-snapping movements, one after the other.

Once a male and female pair up, they preen each other, much beaks and open and close their beaks to make a rattling sound. If one partner has been away from the tree for a while, the herons make a big show of greeting each other again - raising plumes, opening wings and making loud calls.



▲ When a male grey heron is trying to attract a mate, he stretches out and lowers his head until it is nearly at his feet. He then raises his crest and neck plumes and opens his beak, snapping it shut with a loud clacking sound.



▲ Like other egrets, cattle egrets raise their neck, back and head feathers during courtship displays. From his tree perch, the male cattle egret sometimes stretches out his neck, grabs a leaf or a twig in his beak and shakes it for a few seconds to get a female's attention.

## ENDANGERED!

Like other egrets, little egrets grow beautiful, silky-looking plumes during the breeding season. About a hundred years ago, these feathers were popular for decorating hats that little egrets nearly became extinct. Conservationists came to their rescue and it is now illegal to use egret feathers.



## TREE ROOSTS AND NESTS

Although the larger herons fly with big, flapping wing-beats, they can touch down lightly in the trees they use as roosting places and nesting sites. Grey herons prefer trees that are 30-40m high. As many as 2000 of them often share the same roosting site,

which they'll settle on about one hour before sunset.

Cattle egrets make their nests in trees, bushes or reedbeds. When they nest in trees, they make platform nests that are sometimes so close together that they almost touch.



## RAISING THE YOUNG

A cattle egret's nest is mainly built by the female, but the male helps by bringing her pieces of nesting material. They share the job of incubating the eggs (usually about 4-5) and they both help to feed and care for the chicks when they hatch.

At first they feed the chicks by coughing up food into their beaks, but as they get older they drop the food into the nest. The chicks are strong enough to climb out and explore the nearby branches when they are about three weeks old.

## ► SOWING TO CHICKS

The black-crowned night heron is a short-legged, short-necked heron that feeds mainly at night. When a parent arrives at its chicks' nest, it bows its head so that the chicks can recognise its black crown and white neck feathers. If it doesn't do this, the chicks might mistake the parent for an intruder and start to attack it.



## SIMBA SAYS

When it comes to asking their parents for a meal, cattle egret chicks sure have bad manners. We lion cubs have to wait our turn patiently, but egret chicks wave their wings about, jerk up and down and even try to grab their parents' beaks in their own. No wonder the parents only feed them once or twice a day.

▲ **TREE NURSERY**  
Cattle egrets often nest close together.

Morning broke on the African plains with a loud, wailing cry.

"Simmmmm-baaaaaa!"  
Where are you-oooouu?"

The call had come from Pumbaa, best friend of Simba and Timon. Well, a not-so-best friend of Timon's at this precise moment, for the call had been screamed out very closely to Timon's ear, and the poor meerkat was now suffering from a bad case of *earache*!

"Do you have to stand so close to me when you yell?" muttered Timon to his embarrassed friend, whilst trying to wiggle a long finger down one ear in an attempt to unblock it. "I think I've gone deaf!"

Pumbaa felt that he was getting ticked off about everything he did. "Well, Mr High and Mighty, you were the one who told me to shout for Simba! I only did you as you asked!" grumbled the warthog.

It was true, Timon *had* asked Pumbaa to exercise his vocal cords in an attempt to track down their wayward friend. It was also true that they had woken up, just a few moments ago, to find Simba missing. Quite understandably,

they were both pretty het-up about it. "I'm sorry, Pumbaa," sighed Timon, as he flopped down on to the ground. "It's just that Simba's never vanished like this before. And I have an awful

## The Great Detectives Part 1

feeling that he's been kidnapped!"

"Kidnapped?" spluttered Pumbaa in dismay. "But... but, by whom? Or by what? And where? When?"

Timon leapt to his feet, a burning passion in his heart. Well, either that or the fact, juicy slug he had scoffed in the middle of the night was beginning to give him indigestion.

"By hyenas, or leopards, or does it matter?" Timon cried. "It's up to us to find him! We shall have to become a pair of great detectives and track him down, before Simba becomes someone's super-snack!"

Pumbaa pulled a face at that idea. "Ugggh! Who'd want to eat Simba? I mean, he's all skin and fur! Me, I would always prefer a nice, crunchy bug or two, washed down with a mouthful of mud!"

"You would?" muttered Timon, sarcastically. "But there are certain animals who would

think a tender young lion cub the *hôte cussine* meal of their week!"

Pumbaa hadn't a clue what '*hôte cussine*' was but since it didn't seem to include any bugs, he had no interest in finding out!

"So how are we going to track down Simba, then?" he asked Timon, hoping to change the subject before his pal spouted out more big words that he didn't understand.

"By following the kidnappers' tracks, of course!" cried Timon, triumphantly. He pointed to the ground, where many animal tracks could clearly be seen in the dust. "And these tracks," added the meerkat, "were made by hyenas!"



Pumbaa asked how Timon could be so sure that the tracks were hyena footprints.

"Easy-peasy, my dear Pumbaa," crowed Timon, grandly, as first he and then Pumbaa started following the tracks across the savannah. "All animals leave different tracks and I – being something of an expert in such matters – know all the different type of tracks that each kind of animal makes. And I've established that these are hyena tracks."

"They look more like wildebeest tracks to me," muttered Pumbaa, sniffing at the ground. "And they smell like wildebeest, too!"

"Well, they're not!" said Timon, grumpily, following the tracks up a steep incline. "Trust me, Pumbaa. I really do know what I'm talking about. HUH!"

It was just then that Timon, gazing at the ground instead of where he was going, followed the tracks – right off the top of a hill!

"Wo-o-e-a-a-a-aaaah!" he cried, before landing hard on the head

of a quietly grazing wildebeest just below.

"Er... then again," groaned Timon, after the wildebeest had shaken him angrily to the ground, "there's always the chance that I could be wrong!"

The wildebeest did not take kindly to unannounced visitors dropping in on him from a great height.

"You think you're funny, eh?" he snarled, pawing at the ground, his head lowered in front of the scared and quivering meerkat. "So you think you're the great comedian, eh? Well, try laughing this off!"

With that, the angry wildebeest head-butted poor Timon, then tossed him with his horns high into the air.

Timon went into a very realistic windmill impression – all flailing arms and legs – before landing flat on his face with a great THUDD! right in front of the amused Pumbaa.

"I told you those weren't hyena tracks!" Pumbaa chuckled, but then he thought better of teasing Timon, for the meerkat had on his "I-am-not-very-happy!" face. It was a bit hard to tell – Timon's face being more flattened and squished than usual – but Pumbaa could definitely recognize it. He also knew that when Timon lost his temper, it was Pumbaa himself who was more often than not in the firing line!

"On the other hand," the warthog said quickly, to soothe Timon's hurt pride, "it's a mistake that anyone could have made. Why, I thought these tracks here," – and he pointed to other tracks on the ground – "er, I thought these tracks might have been made by... ha-ha, silly me... a leopard!"

Timon glanced at the tracks, ready to dismiss them, as he dismissed all Pumbaa's thoughts – not that Pumbaa had very many and those he had were not usually worth bothering about. But this time,

"I don't believe it!" the amazed Timon spluttered, whacking a slap on Pumbaa's back to congratulate him. "You are absolutely right, Pumbaa! These are leopard tracks!"

"I am? They are?" Pumbaa looked at Timon, then down at the tracks and back again, grinning from ear to ear. "Wow! I don't think I've ever been right before – or so you're always telling me, Timon."

"Well, this time you are right!" said the meerkat, leaping up on to Pumbaa's back. "All we have to do now is follow those tracks, and we'll be bound to find Simba – and whoever has kidnapped him! I just hope we're not too late to save him!"

But, as the two comrades-in-arms scooted off on their track-finding mission to rescue Simba, neither of them realized that something was hiding behind an acacia bush, tracking the two of them! It was something big and extremely powerful. It was also very hungry.!

**NEXT WEEK: WILL TIMON AND PUMBAA SURVIVE LONG ENOUGH TO FIND SIMBA?**



ZAZU'S

WAKE &amp; DO

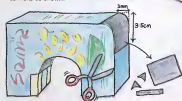
# Rampaging Rhino

As Simba, Pumbaa and Timon found out when they met Blockhead, you don't mess with an angry rhino! Here's how to make a slightly friendlier model rhino with a lifelike moving head!

## YOU WILL NEED

small cereal box  
(for one serving)  
2 small, empty matchboxes  
thick white paper  
pencil  
scissors  
white sticky address labels  
poster/acrylic paints  
paintbrush  
glue  
30cm of yarn/thread

- 3** Cut a hole, 3.5cm deep, down the side of the box. Then cut away another 3mm from the top of the box, curving the corners, as shown.



- 1** Cut matching arch-shapes of 4cm wide from both sides of the small cereal box. The tops of the arches should reach halfway up the box.

- 2** Cut a line (AB) through the middle of the narrow side of the box. Bend the cut edges upwards along the dotted line to make flaps. Join the two flaps to the sides of the arches with bits of sticky label.

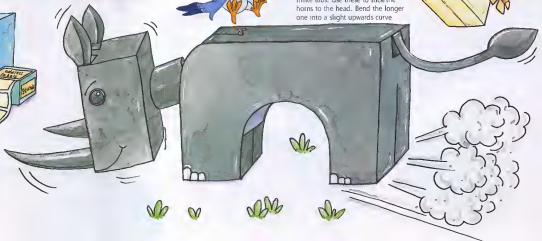
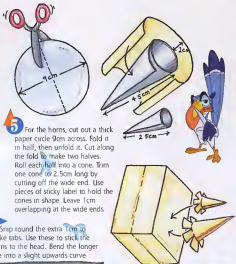


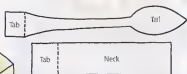
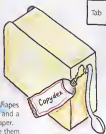
- 4** For the head, join two small matchboxes together with sticky labels. Use more sticky labels to completely cover the colour printing on the bases of the head and body. This makes them easier to paint.



- 5** For the horns, cut out a thick paper circle 9cm across. Fold it in half, then unfold it. Cut along the fold to make two halves. Roll each half into a cone. Trim one cone to 2.5cm long by cutting off the wide end. Use pieces of sticky label to hold the cones in shape. Leave 1cm overlapping at the wide ends.

- 6** Snip round the extra 1cm to make tabs. Use these to stick the horns to the head. Bend the longer one into a slight upwards curve.





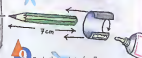
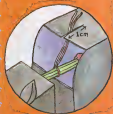
7

Trace the template shapes to cut a neck, two ears and a tail from thick white paper. Pinch the ears to shape them. Bend back the ear and tail tabs, then glue them to the rhino as shown.

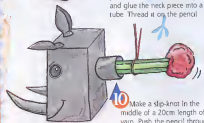
## Zazu says...

**How to Assemble Your Rhino**  
Cut a lean slit above the neck hole.

With the weighted end of the pencil pushed inside the body, pull the yarn up through the slit, so that the head is balanced. Rest the yarn right next to the neck to keep it in position. When you tap the rhino's head, it should nod up and down freely, and move from side to side. To get it moving perfectly, you may have to alter the length of the hanging yarn, or change its position on the pencil, or make the Plastiline ball bigger or smaller. Only when everything is balanced well should you cut off any extra hanging thread.



9 Push the point of a 7cm pencil into the head. Roll up and glue the neck piece into a tube. Thread it on the pencil.



10 Make a slip-knot in the middle of a 20cm length of yarn. Push the pencil through the knot and pull it tight. Squash a grape-sized ball of Plastiline on to the flat end of the pencil.



## PIT BUILDER

The antlion larva builds a cone-shaped pit in the sand, then hides and waits for passing insects to fall in.

This antlion larva (above) is shuffling backwards to make itself a cone-shaped pit in the sand. In the main picture, a grasshopper, five times the antlion's size, stumbles into the pit and as it struggles, the antlion grabs it with its huge, curved jaws.

A small, brown larva is shuffling backwards into the sand. As it digs down with its tail, it makes a big circle, tossing away the sand inside the circle with its head. It keeps on moving round and round in ever smaller circles until it has made a cone-shaped pit. Then it buries itself under the sand at the bottom and waits.

A grasshopper is scurrying along the sand when suddenly it slips down the

side of the pit. Before it can scramble out again, the antlion larva has wriggled up and is tossing sand up at the struggling grasshopper, making it slide even further down the pit. Now the larva can grab its victim with its huge, curved jaws. It drags the grasshopper under the sand, where, using its grooved jaws, it sucks out the victim's body juices.







# SOUTHERN SOUTH AMERICA

THIS REGION IS KNOWN AS SOUTH AMERICA'S 'SOUTHERN CONE'. MOST OF IT CONSISTS OF LOWLAND SWAMPS, GRASSLANDS AND THORNY FORESTS, EXCEPT IN THE WEST, OF COURSE, WHICH IS WHERE WE HIND... YES, YOU GUESSED IT... THOSE MOUNTAINS AGAIN.



**← SUMMER SHOW**  
In January, one of the hottest months, areas in the west can be covered with wildflowers.



When alarmed, screamers let out a piercing cry which startles predators and warns other animals of the danger.

**WON YOUR MARKS**  
Rheas are flightless birds with powerful legs. They get out of trouble by running very fast.

The Andes mountains are at their highest here, the tallest peak is Mount Aconcagua at 6960m. In the north-west there are two lines of mountains, separated by shallow lakes and salt flats. Farther south, there are glaciers which grind slowly down the slopes and release icebergs into the lakes.

The land east of the Andes is low and flat and the rain which falls on it drains into the region's great rivers: the Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay. In the north is the Gran Chaco, a mixture of marshland, savannah and thick thorn forests.

South of the Chaco is the Pampas, an almost completely flat plain. This was once covered with wild grasses, but is now mostly farmland.

"I'm surprised you haven't complained about those seraneros, Pumba."

"I can't hear you, Timon. I've got cotton wool in my ears."



These lowlands are home to many different animals. Several species of armadillos are to be seen scuttling about, looking for insects and good places for their burrows. On the grasslands, there are also pumas and marsh deer, puma cats and different kinds of rodents, including viscachas.

The pig-sized capybaras are the world's largest rodents, and should be more than enough to satisfy the region's predators – the puma cats, foxes, maned wolves, skunks and buzzards – if those animals were large enough to hunt them successfully. As it is, capybaras have more to fear from jaguars.



**← IN THE WIND**  
The south is scoured by powerful westerly winds which can cause trees to grow crooked.

The southern tip of South America is divided into two by the Andes. Most of the eastern side is made up of an immense plain, which is dry, cold and overgrown with scrub and grass. It may not sound great, but it is home to herds of guanaco, Darwin's rheas, Magellian geese and colonies of rodents like raco-tucos and maras.

Finally, the continent breaks up into a mass of islands. On these cold and windswept places there are elephant seals and penguins.

**▲ AUTUMN GLOW**  
Southern beech grows in the wet south. In autumn, the beech leaves change to make a glorious show of colour.



Maned wolves are fast runners, but only over short distances. They usually hunt small mammals.



Viscachas decorate the entrances to their burrows with sticks, pebbles and other objects.



A female pampa deer will pretend to lure a predator away from her fawn.



"These forests are so thick they look almost tropical."

"Yeah? In my book tropical means hot. Let's move on."



It's not just the land east of the Andes that is of interest, in the west there's a narrow strip of land that changes dramatically from north to south. In the north, there is desert, as bleak and harsh as any in the world, but for a different reason. The air is cold and although it contains a lot of moisture, it does not fall as rain. Instead, there are frequent fogs and sea mists which block out the sun.

Mosses and other plants can grow in some places and these provide enough food for a few insects, birds and rodents, and the carnivores which hunt them.

Further south, it is cold, but there's plenty of rain and this gives rise to thick forests of southern beech trees and monkey puzzle trees, so-called because they look impossible to climb. The forests in this region are so luminant that they look almost tropical. They are home to many kinds of creatures, but especially birds and insects.



◀ **COLD DESERT**  
The Atacama desert is cold and dry. Few plants can survive there and there are also few animals.

▶ **SECRET HORDER**  
One of the reasons degus can survive in the desert is that they store food to eat in hard times.

▲ **OFF TO THE SEA**  
Tierra del Fuego is a collection of islands. Between them are channels, most of which lead into the Pacific Ocean.



Magellen consumes live in the southern beech forests, no other member of the parrot family lives this far south.

South American fur seals live around the continent's southern tip, feeding on the abundance of fish, squid and krill.

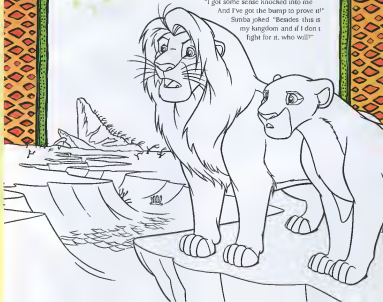


## THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN

### Returning Home

**S**imba and Nala looked out over the barren Pride Lands. There wasn't a living thing in sight. The earth was parched and the horizon was filled with a sea of dried bones. "It's awful, isn't it?" said Nala quietly. "What made you come back?" "I got some sense knocked into me."

And I've got the bump to prove it!" Simba joked. "Besides this is my kingdom and if I don't fight for it, who will?"



# PUZZLES

## HAPPY MOUNTAIN

Pumbaa and Timon have arrived at the foot of Happy Mountain. They want to go on the Jeely Bag Trail. Can you help them follow the signs on the board to decide which of the paths A-F they need to take? Which signpost points the way to Mud-swallower's Walk and which signpost points the way to Sheer Rockface Climb?

A

B

C

D

E

F

**PILE IT HIGH!**  
What a feast! Or is it? How many jeely bags are hidden in this pile?

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
|  | Sneaky Path          |
|  | Secret Way           |
|  | Jeely Bag Trail      |
|  | Mudswallower's Walk  |
|  | Sheer Rockface Climb |
|  | Beautiful Valley     |

**SILMY SNAKES**

How many snakes are slithering around in the picture?

# MORE PUZZLES

## MAKING MOUNTAINS

How many stones were needed to build this pyramid? Here's a clue: It isn't hollow, so don't just count the stones round the outside.



## MOUNTAINEERING

Listed below are some famous mountains. Can you find the names hidden in the wordsearch? Look carefully; they may be written up, down, forwards, backwards or diagonally.

KENYA  
EVEREST  
KILIMANJARO  
BEN NEVIS  
GOWIN AUSTEN  
MCKINLEY  
MONT BLANC  
MATTERHORN  
FUJIYAMA  
SNOW DON  
SCOTT PIRE

N	E	K	I	P	L	E	F	A	C	S
E	X	A	V	E	R	T	S	A	C	G
T	K	C	M	O	V	E	N	P	N	I
S	E	B	F	A	H	E	A	I	R	K
U	N	N	P	Q	Y	L	R	O	Y	U
A	Y	O	W	Y	B	I	H	E	B	C
N	A	E	W	T	G	R	J	H	S	L
I	M	O	N	D	O	P	Q	U	R	T
W	Q	O	P	T	O	N	L	B	F	A
D	M	T	Z	J	N	G	F	O	L	A
O	X	A	B	E	N	N	E	V	I	S
G	M	Y	E	L	N	I	K	C	M	P



## MISSING DETAILS

Round the page are seven pictures each with a detail missing that is present in all the others. Can you spot all seven missing details?



# RAFIKI REMEMBERS WHO STOLE DUIKER'S EGGS?

"THERE IS USUALLY A WAY OF FINDING OUT THE TRUTH - EVEN WHEN SOMEONE IS TRYING TO HIDE IT."



On Duker's farm there was a very fine hen. One lovely sunny morning, the hen laid a big clutch of eggs, which pleased Duker no end. He went off to work on his farm, but when he returned in the evening, he was astounded to see that someone had stolen all the eggs.

Duker asked everyone if they knew who was mean enough to take the eggs. But no-one had any information. The same thing happened the next day - and the next. Every morning the hen laid lots of eggs, and by the evening all of them had gone.

No matter how he tried, Duker could not find out who had stolen them.

Eventually Duker told the whole story to Elephant, chief of the animals. Elephant trumpeted his orders that a huge bonfire be built. Then he called all the animals to gather at the fire to be tested to see who was innocent and who was guilty of stealing the eggs.

"Each animal must jump over the fire," he proclaimed. "The innocent will not fall into the fire or be harmed. But the one who is guilty will fall in and so show himself to be the thief!"

The first animal to be tested was Antelope. As he approached the fire, he chanted this song: "If I have ever seen the eggs, if I have ever touched the eggs with my hooves, then may I fall into the fire!" And then with a shout he jumped over the fire - and landed safely on the other side. All the animals cheered. Antelope obviously wasn't the thief.



Gazelle was the next animal to jump. He too sang, "If I have ever seen the eggs, if I have ever touched the eggs with my hooves, then may I fall into the fire!" He gave a great bound, and landed safely on the other side of the fire. Again the animals cheered loudly.

One by one, all the animals jumped the fire in turn: Bushback, Dikdik, Wildebeest, Porcupine, Zebra, Warthog and all the others leaped safely over the flames.

Finally it was the turn of Leopard to jump. Like the others, he sang the same chant: "If I have ever seen the eggs, if I have ever touched the eggs with my paws, then may I fall into the fire!" And he gave a great leap.

But... oh dear! Leopard landed slap bang right into the middle of the fire. He gave a loud yelp, leaped out of the fire as fast as he could and ran off, shrieking, into the night. But he didn't jump out of the fire quite fast enough. Where his feet touched the charcoal it turned black; where it touched the flames it turned red, while the parts which weren't touched at all remained white. In this way Leopard was branded for ever as a thief.



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## POP-UP ANSWERS

### HAPPY MOUNTAINS

Mydell's answer: 5003 = A, Jerry, Big, Tall, = E, Deer, Back, Make, Climb, = R

### Windy snakes.

There are 10 snakes.

**File & Sign.** There are 10 bugs.

**Making mountains.** 10 signs.

**Mixing animals.**

A = small palm on right, B = large palm on left, C =

large 12-wooded palm on left, E = large palm at bottom, F =

large palm on right, G = top of cloud.

### Mountain scene:



